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AUTHOR(S):

Senawong, Chokechai; Tokioka, Takasi

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NOTES ON *HERDMANIA MOMUS* (SAVIGNY) FROM THE GULF OF THAILAND¹⁾

CHOKECHAI SENAWONG and TAKASI TOKIOKA

Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, Japan

With 1 Text-figure

Some solitary ascidians met with in the vicinity of Seto reminded the first author of a certain solitary ascidian which was seemingly common in some areas along the coast of the Gulf of Thailand. Then, he wished to identify that ascidian. Very fortunately, in response to his request Mr. Weerayudth LAUHAJINDA of the Biological Department, Faculty of Science and Arts, Kasetsart University, Bangkok sent him very kindly a material of that ascidian. It consists of nine specimens collected by one of Mr. LAUHAJINDA's students from the sand-muddy to muddy beach of the village of Ban Pe in Rayong Province on the southeastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand. The specimens were all found attached to rocks in the intertidal zone of the area.

Two of them were dissected by the second author and it was cleared immediately that they belonged to *Herdmania momus* (SAVIGNY) as recognized very easily by the existence of calcareous spicules unique to this species and also by the general internal morphology. At the same time, it was noted that fewer branchial plications and very complicatedly branched branchial tentacles of these specimens resemble closely those of *Pyura* (*Halocynthia*) *pallida* (HELLER) f. *formosae* MICHAELSEN, 1908 that was described on many small (less than 20 mm) specimens collected by Hans SANTER at Takao on the southwestern coast of Formosa (MICHAELSEN 1908). Then, the careful examination of the other 7 specimens was done by the first author and the check of the descriptions of specimens of the same species collected from the warm water region of the North West Pacific was made by the second author. And here, the separation of MICHAELSEN's *formosae* as a distinct form in *Herdmania momus* (SAVIGNY) is discussed and a possible biological significance of some morphology in the present specimens is suggested by both of them.

The authors want to express their hearty thanks to Mr. LAUHAJINDA for his kindness in offering them the specimens and giving information about the natural colouration, size, and habitat of the ascidian.

1) Contributions from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 540.

Features noted in the specimens

Roughly ovoid in shape. The external appearance of the specimens preserved in formalin is very similar to that described generally for *Herdmania momus*. They are rather smaller, in spite of their full ripe state of the gonad, only 20–25 mm long in the larger axis. The branchial and atrial siphons are rarely discernible on the body surface. The test is leathery, but soft; rather thick, 2–3 mm thick in general; somewhat translucent, in some specimens the outline of the alimentary canal and gonad

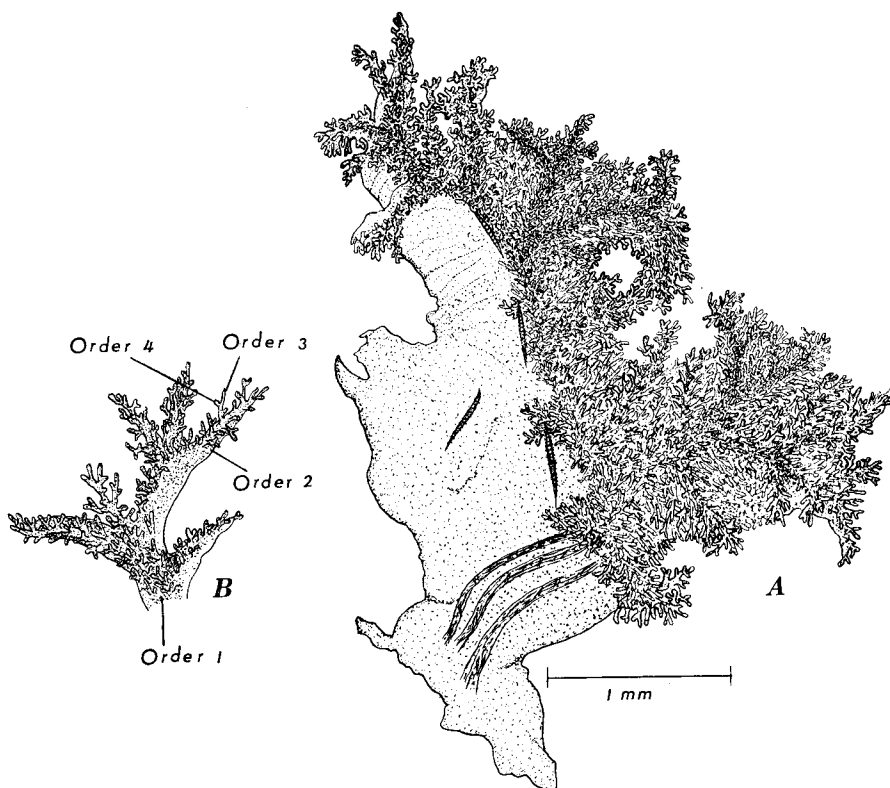


Fig. 1. *Herdmania momus* f. *formosae* (MICHAELSEN). A: One of larger tentacles, B: A branch from the same tentacle, branching orders are shown.

can be seen through the test vaguely; and coloured when alive as in the present preservative, lightly brownish. The inner layer of the test is gelatinous.

No peculiarities are found in the internal morphology, but in the branching order of branchial tentacles and the number of branchial plications. The tentacles are about 20 including larger and smaller ones, but excluding minute ones; the arrangement is usually rather irregular, though very probably the fundamental arrangement is large-minute-small-minute-large. In larger tentacles, there are found

small branches of the fourth order, though not so abundantly, thus the tentacles may attain a big size of an extremely complicated configuration and form together a kind of complete sieve at the entrance to the branchial sac.

There are generally seven plications on each side of the branchial sac, in some specimens a rudimentary eighth fold may be added on the right side along the endostyle; the rudimentary fold is usually represented by two to three inner longitudinal vessels gathered and is much less prominent in the posterior half of the sac. The arrangement of inner longitudinal vessels is as follows.

21 and 23 mm long specimens:

Left	D	1 (10) 1 (13-14) 1-2 (13-14) 2 (11-12) 1-3 (11) 1-3 (10)
		1 (5-7) 1 V
Right	D	0-1 (9) 1-2 (12-13) 1-3 (13-14) 1-3 (11-14) 1-3 (12-13)
		2 (10) 1 (6-7) 0-1 V

Two 24 mm long specimens:

Left	D	1 (10-12) 1-2 (12-15) 1-3 (13-15) 1-3 (13-15) 2-3 (11-14)
		2 (10) 1-2 (7) 1 V
Right	D	1-2 (8-10) 1-2 (12-13) 1-2 (14) 1-2 (14-15) 1-2 (12-14)
		1 (11-13) 1 (7-9) 0-1 (2-3) 0 V

Transverse vessels are arranged as thick-thin-medium-thin-thick, parastigmatic vessels are present, though not regularly; 7-10 elongate stigmata in a mesh in the middle portion of the sac. The ciliated groove is C-shaped, open anteriorly and with horns incurled.

Discussions

MICHAELSEN (1908) defined the form *formosae* by comparing it with *f. papietensis* (HERDMAN) and *f. ceylonica* (HERDMAN) (p. 267). The most characteristic features of *f. formosae* are seven branchial plications on each side of the sac and complicatedly branched branchial tentacles. The seventh (ventral-most) folds are much narrower than others and become less remarkable posteriorly on both sides, and larger tentacles show clearly the sign of branching of the fourth order (p. 268). Forma *papietensis* has seven well developed folds on each side of the branchial sac, and in *f. ceylonica* that is provided with 7 branchial plications on each side, only the seventh (ventral-most) fold on the left side is narrower than others. In spite of such differences, these three formae may be said to be very similar to one another in respect to the number of branchial plications. The branchial tentacles are, however, much simpler in *f. papietensis* and *f. ceylonica* than in *f. formosae*; even larger tentacles in the former are furnished only rarely with branches of the second order (p. 268).

The present specimens from the Gulf of Thailand conform exactly to *f. formosae* in the branching order of tentacles and evidently are related very closely with the same form in the number of branchial plications. The existence of an excess rudi-

mentary fold on the right side in some of the present specimens does not seem to be a very significant difference. The specimens may be safely concluded to be identical with *f. formosae*, if the latter is accepted as a form of some taxonomical significance.

VAN NAME (1954) recognized none of the forms which had been recognized by MICHAELSEN (1919) as of some taxonomical significance, but the best marked Australian var. *grandis* (HELLER), stating “—but these are certainly mostly not geographical races or true subspecies, as their wide occurrence and irregular overlapping distribution show” (p. 344), and regarded West Indian specimens, having usually eight or nine branchial folds on a side and with tentacles which are at the maximum two or three times compound (their branches are not very numerous) and bear broad membranes (p. 343), as typical *Herdmania momus*.

If the features characteristic to respective formae are closely correlated with, for instance, the remarkable difference in body size probably attributable to the rapid or retarded growth respectively in the waters of higher or lower (at higher latitudes or at deeper levels) temperature, or similarly with the fast or slow maturation, then such formae may be regarded as geographical or ecological forms but not as races of some taxonomical significance steadily maintaining their unique, even minor, features by heredity.

Generally, the number of branchial plications and the order of branching of branchial tentacles are under similar conditions increased with the body size. To see whether or not the characteristic features of *f. formosae* are correlated with its smaller body size, the same features are compared with those of specimens of other formae, collected in or near the North West Pacific and of similar body size. VAN NAME (1918) examined many specimens of *Pyura pallida* from Philippine waters and identified them with the typical form of the species, known at that time from Tahiti, Palao, Ceylon, the western Indian Ocean, Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies, because they were provided with 8–9 branchial folds on the left and 9 on the right side (p. 79); var. *billitonensis* SLUITER, 1885 from Billiton was treated by him as a synonym of the type form (p. 76). The Japanese specimens from the shallow waters are reddish when alive and usually provided with 9–10 folds on a side (TOKIOKA 1953, pp. 279–280), even a 10 mm long specimen collected near the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory bears 8 folds on each side (TOKIOKA 1949, p. 44). A 22 mm long specimen from Kagosima in southern Kyosyu Island has 8 folds on a side, though the eighth is not so prominent as others (TOKIOKA 1967, p. 206). A 18 mm long specimen from Saipan Island of the Mariana Islands is provided with 8 and 1 rudimentary folds on the left and 9 folds on the right side (TOKIOKA 1967, p. 206). Even a 11 mm long specimen from Palao Island of the West Caroline Islands has 8 folds on each side (TOKIOKA 1950, p. 150). A 25 mm long individual from the Arafura Sea is furnished with 9 folds on each side (TOKIOKA 1952, p. 139), and in 5 to 49 mm long specimens from Noumea, New Caledonia there are 8, 8 and 1 rudimentary, or 9 folds on a side (TOKIOKA 1961, p. 132). The existence of seven plications on a side

seem to be limited to the specimens occurring on or near the continental coast in the tropical region of the North West Pacific.

The complicated state of branchial tentacles in the present specimens reminds the authors of the specimens of *Microcosmus exasperatus* HELLER collected near Amoy, in which the branchial tentacles are ramified much more complicatedly than in specimens from other localities (TOKIOKA 1967, pp. 213–215). If such a complicated ramification of tentacles could be recognized as really of an adaptive effect to prevent the inflow of silt or detritus, which might be abundant at localities in the neritic waters along the continent, this feature together with fewer branchial plications will be enough to qualify f. *formosae* to be a race, or at least a very distinct and well separated genotype, of some taxonomical significance. The present authors tend now towards the recognition of this form.

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